

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday October 29, 1759.

[Num. 5902]

Arrived the Mails from Holland and Flanders.
From the London Papers, October 25.

Naples, Sept. 19.

ONE of the troops that compose our army are to follow the King to Spain; but they will all remain in the service of this crown, and be augmented with 3,000 men to complete the number of 45,000 effective men. His Majesty will be accompanied only by 20 of his guards; and even these will be sent back as soon as he lands at Barcelona.

Naples, Sept. 19. Don Philip, the King's eldest son, is not to go to Spain by sea, lest it should disorder him still more; but will remain here till the season permit him to go by land. The order addressed to each of the ministers, privy-counsellors, &c. enjoying them to enquire into the constitution of that Prince, in order to judge of his ability for filling the throne, was conceived in these terms:

Most excellent Lord,

"The King, my master, after having in part got the better of his great grief for the death of his well beloved brother King Ferdinand VI. finds it necessary to go in person to take the government of the Spanish monarchy; and, as according to the spirit of some treaties concluded in the course of this century, the sovereignty of Spain is incompatible with that of Italy in the same person; his Majesty has resolved to dispose of the hereditary sovereignty of the Two Sicilies, in the manner, and on the footing, that are most conformable to nature and law, and most conducive to publick happiness and tranquillity. But his Majesty finds an obstacle to this disposition in the melancholy state of his eldest son's understanding; which ever since his infancy has been a great affliction to the King, and is much more so in the present crisis.

"His Majesty has repeated and clear proofs of that Prince's imbecility, and that it is perpetual, constant, and desperate, so that, humarly speaking, there is nothing that can flatter paternal affection or support paternal hope.

"Nevertheless, his Majesty finding himself still a father, and being under a necessity of exercising the functions of a judge and arbiter set up by God in his family, and for the welfare of his dominions, has determined to take the advice and assistance of a number of persons best qualified by their wisdom, by the general opinion entertained of them, by the places they hold, and by the experience they have acquired.

"Such as the governor of the Princes his sons; all the counsellors of state; Don Alfonso Clement Artozqui, not only as the Catholick King's minister plenipotentiary at this court, but as a member of the royal and supreme council, and of the chamber of Castille: the President of the council and the whole body of the Rota, the counsellors of the chamber of St. Clare; all the counsellors of the Junto of Sicily; the Lieutenant of the chamber; Don Francis Boniore, first Physician of the Kingdom of Naples, and to the King; Don Emanuel de Rafa, Physician to the Queen; and the Physicians Don Cesar Cirque, Don Thomas Pin'io, Don Francis Serrao, and Don Dominique San Severino.

"It is his Majesty's pleasure, that this considerable body of the state shall freely and fully interrogate the domesticks of the Prince at any hour they shall think proper; that they observe the motions, gestures, words, speeches, and answers of that unfortunate Prince; and after meditating on his answers and their own repeated observations, that they form a judgment of his Royal Highness's capacity or incapacity, relative to those actions which distinguish reason from madness, &c. &c."

Genoa, Sept. 22. Letters from good hands assure, that on the Catholick King's arrival at Barcelona, news so extraordinary and unexpected will be declared, as will astonish all Europe.

Madrid, Sept. 24. The King's arrival is not so near as was expected. The squadron that was going to take his Majesty on board being off Alicante on the 13th, where it was detained by contrary winds.

Madrid, Oct. 1. The most magnificent preparations are making throughout the kingdom for the reception of our new monarch Charles III. and it is not doubted but his accession to this

throne will be productive of considerable alterations in the general affairs of Europe, to the disadvantage of such of the contending powers as may not pay the regard which his Majesty has a right to expect, in return for his good offices towards restoring peace and the balance of trade of Europe. It begins to be a general topic of conversation, how much our trade and navigation in the Gulph of Mexico might suffer, if the English should arrive at a great superiority at sea; and as the design of the court of Portugal is to encourage its subjects in the trade to the Brazils, it is thought his Faithful Majesty, will gladly enter into the views of our court for preserving the freedom of trade in America. The refusal which his Majesty has made of the convoy which was offered him by England, is looked upon as an omen, that in case his Majesty should take part in the present war, it will not be in favour of his Britannick Majesty. *Bruit. Gaz.*

Rome, Sept. 24. This day the following persons were raised to the Purple. Lewis Gualteri, of Orvieto, Nuntio in France. Philip —, born at Rome, Nuntio in Portugal. Girolamo Spinola, Nunio in Spain. Ignatius Crivelli, a Milanese, Nunio at Vienna. Lewis Merlini, of Forli. President of Urbino. John Constantius Carraccioli, of Santo Buono, a Neapolitan, Auditor of the chamber. Nicolas Perelli, a Neapolitan, Treasurer. Mark Antony Colonna, a Roman, Majordome. Mark-Antony Erba Odiscalchi, a Milanese, master of the chamber. Santo Verone, a Venetian, Bishop of Padua. Pietro Girolamo Guglielmi, of Jesly, Secretary of the Regular Bishops. Joseph Alexander Furiotti, of Bergamo, Secretary of the council. Nicolas Antonelli, of Sinigaglia, Secretary of the Propaganda. Peter Paul Conti, of Camerino, Secretary of the Good Government. Lewis Valentini, of Trevi, assistant of the Holy Office. Francis Maria, of Rossi, Vicegerent. Joseph Maria Castellia, a Milanese, Commandeur of the Order of the Holy Ghost. Friar Joseph Augustin Orsi, a Florentine, of the order of St. Dominic, master of the Sacred Palace. Francis Bussi, a Roman, Dean of the Rota. Gaetan Fanucci Ferrarese, born at Ravenna, Auditor of the Rota. Andrew Corsini, a Roman, Vicar of St. John de Latran. Friar Laurence Gangarrelli, of Urbino, a Conventual Minor, Consulor of the Holy Office.

Constantinople, Sept. 3. The Captain Pacha, or High Admiral is disgraced, and his place given to the Aga of the Janissaries, who is also made Pacha of three tails. Orders are sent to the governors of Salonica to make strict search for the persons who lately murdered there the Consul of the republic of Ragusa, as he was going home in the evening, and wounded the Consul of Naples, who was with him.

Vienna, Oct. 1. We hourly expect news of the last importance from Saxony, Marshal Daun having received express orders from the court to attack the Prussians, and endeavour to drive them out of that country. All that we fear is that Prince Henry will find means to amuse him, and oblige him to retire, when want of provisions and forage will no longer suffer him to keep the field. And yet it is highly necessary to strike some signal blow, the King of Poland having signified to the Empress-queen, that he would accept of the proposals of peace, which the King of Prussia was continually making him, through the court of London; if his Prussian Majesty should recover possession of Dresden. Our court was greatly surprised at this resolution: it has sent express orders to its minister at Warsaw, to make representations on it to Count Brühl, who possibly knows nothing of the matter, and to communicate to him, the measures that have been taken to preserve Dresden, and drive the Prussians out of Saxony.

Berlin, Oct. 6. Prince Henry having joined General Finek near Torgau, is determined to stand his ground: some pretend to say that he will even offer battle to the Austrians; but this is much questioned: for as the King of Prussia will soon get rid of the Russians, Prince Henry will not precipitate matters, but will endeavour to curb the enemy till the arrival of the King, that he may risk less in giving battle. Our reasons for thinking that the Russians are retreating are these. The conferences begun at Petersburgh by the English minister, to restore a good understanding between

his Prussian Majesty and the Empress of Russia, are in a good train; the Chancellor is almost the only person who stands out for France and the court of Vienna; most of the great officers of the court, at the head of whom may be placed the Grand Duke, favour the court of Berlin. Besides, General Soltikoff has several times signified to Marshal Daun, that his troops had done enough, and that it remained for the Marshal to execute the rest of the plan of operations. If what the letters from Silesia say be true, that the Russians had repassed the Oder, and were drawing towards Poland, no doubt is to be made that the affairs of the King of Prussia are in a good way at Petersburgh.

Versailles, Oct. 6. The court has received advice, that the Guerrier man of war, which was separated from the rest of the squadron, after the engagement of the 17th of August, is happily arrived at the Isle of Aix, but we have no news of the Sovereign.

From the Swedish head quarters at Passau, Oct. 7. On the 4th of this month Count Hessenstein was detached with a large body of troops to dislodge the Prussians, who, to the number of 25,000 men, were posted between us and Lockenitz, a situation whereby they were able to straiten us greatly in the article of subsistence. The enemies seeing troops coming against them, made at first a show of maintaining their ground; but after a slight skirmish, and some volleys of cannon on each side, without much effect, they retired; and as the ground (being full of defiles, &c.) favoured their retreat, the Count de Hessenstein contented himself with letting his light troops pursue them to the banks of the Randau. During this small expedition the army made a general forage for three days.

Frankfort, Oct. 7. The light troops of the allied army have appeared again this week at several places in our neighbourhood, particularly at Konigstein, where they carried off several waggons with bread. It seems to be the intention of the French to take up their winter-quarters in this city; but as the campaign is not near finished, events may happen to disconcert their design. Mean while barges are daily coming down the Rhine from Strasburg, with grain, meal, and forage for their army.

Hanover, Oct. 8. Munster will soon be besieged in form. General Imhoff has, for that end, been reinforced, and receives fresh reinforcements daily. He has been joined by three English battalions, and by two regiments of horse. It is thought that the place will not hold out above nine or ten days after the arrival of the heavy artillery. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick will remain quiet till that time; but will begin to act again as soon as General Imhoff can advance towards Wezel.

Frankfort, Oct. 11. The armies upon the Lahne continue pretty nearly in the same situation, and nothing material has passed between them, except a few skirmishes, in which the light troops of the allies have always the advantage. It is at length determined that the troops of Wirtemberg, consisting of near 15000 men, are to reinforce the French army; and that they are to encamp and act separately under the command of the Duke their master.

Hannover, Oct. 12. The Prussian army is going along the frontiers of Holstein, towards the middle of Silesia, in order to make the neighbourhood of Breslau the theatre of war, and General Laudohn leads the way. It is expected that the King of Prussia will likewise advance, in order to defeat the designs of his enemies, his Majesty having marched from Zerbau the 7th instant with that intent.

Wezel, Oct. 25. Gen. Imhoff continues to block up Munster. M. d'Armentieres seems determined to assist the place only with convoys. Ever since the 9th he has been at Beckum. On the 9th and 13th he gave orders for the troops to march, but afterwards countermanded them. This method he seems to have adopted to deceive the enemy, and mislead their correspondents and spies. We have reason to believe, that Gen. Imhoff has received some reinforcements. In the night of the 12th inst. he detached 300 men, who surprized Dotschen, which was occupied by 150 militia, who had just time to make their escape, and retreated towards Wezel. A body of 1200 men is marching against the enemy on that side, under the command of M.

de Maupertuis. We have received advice, that a large body of Hanoverians has appeared in the Bishopric of Paderborn. M. d'Armentieres is marched to Dorsten, with his little army, and it is thought, that after he has reduced the Hanoverians, he will return here. *Brussl. Gaz.*

Ostend, Oct. 14. Certain advice has been received, that the frigates Belleisle, La Blonde, La Terpsichore, L'Amarante, and the Le Begon, sailed from Dunkirk the 15th instant. Their destination, it is said, is for Ireland.

Brussels, Oct. 26. We just now learn, that the storm at length burst out at Lisbon the 17th past, *Brussl. Gaz.*

Paris, Oct. 8. 'Tis generally said that the Marshals de Contades and d'Erees are both to leave the army, which will be commanded in chief by the Duke de Broglie.

Versailles, Oct. 14. Yesterday arrived an officer, dispatched by the Duke d'Aiguillon, in order to come to a final resolution with the council concerning the expedition which he is to command. The ministry has not dropped that honourable resource. There is only one stroke necessary, if it be well executed, to bring to nothing all the advantages which the English are so proud of. It is pretended, that orders have been sent to the Marshal de Conflans, to sail from Brest with his whole squadron, in quest of the English fleet. *Brussl. Gaz.*

Hague, Oct. 14. Letters from Saxony of the 4th instant mention, that General Laudohn, being at the head of 30,000 Austrians, had wrote a letter to Marshal Count Daun, in which he says, that notwithstanding the Russians will not venture another battle with the Prussians, he himself with his army will face the King of Prussia. It is added that General Fouquet has seized on another very considerable magazine in Bohemia; that Count Daun marched the 4th to Srehlen, and Gen. Haddick to Belgern.

Hague, Oct. 14. Letters dated the 7th advise, that the French and allied armies continue still in the same position; but that a large body of the latter had taken port at Hombourg, on the river Oime, and that 300 workmen were employed night and day in raising redoubts and entrenchments round that place.

Some letters from Versailles say, that the Marshal de Belleillis is soliciting leave to resign, on account of his great age and infirmities; and that he will be succeeded as minister at war by the Prince de Soubize, or the Duke de Choiseul. The Marchioness de Pompadour being indisposed is gone to Chartres for change of air.

Hague, Oct. 16. The troops that are to be cantoned on the Rhine will consist of 60 French battalions, all the German and Swiss troops that are in the pay of France, and 1500 of the troops of Wurtemberg. *Brussl. Gaz.*

A M E R I C A.
Pittsburgh, August 13. At seven in the evening three Indians came here from Venango, and say, that the French had burnt their fort at Venango, Prefecture Isle, and la Buef, and were gone to d'Etroit. Before they left Venango, they gave the Indians, living in that neighbourhood, large presents of goods, laced coats, hats, &c. and told them they were obliged to run away, but expected to be again in possession of the Ohio before next spring: They were obliged to burn and destroy everything they had, even their bateaux, as the waters were so low they could not get them up the creek.

Philadelphia, Aug. 16. By a letter from Niagara, of the 21st ult. we learn, that by the influence and influence of Sir William Johnson, there were upwards of eleven hundred Indians convened there, who, by their good behaviour, have justly gained the esteem of the whole army: That Sir William being informed the enemy had buried a quantity of goods on an island, about twenty miles from the fort, sent a number of Indians to search for them, who found to the value of eight thousand pounds, and were in hopes of finding more: And that a French vessel, entirely laden with beaver, had foundered on the lake, when her crew, consisting of 41 men, were lost.

Fair-Bedford, Aug. 17. The General with the rear and last division of the army, sets out for Pittsburgh on Monday morning. Since the action of the 5th our communication has been uninterrupted by the enemy; and in a conference held the 8th with a great number of Indians at Pittsburgh, they engaged to put a stop to such interruptions, and in a solemn manner declared inviolably to help the peace. Braddock's road is almost finished, and 30,000 weight of flour, 24 bullocks, and a great number of sheep, it is thought, are arrived at Pittsburgh before the date of this.

New-York, Aug. 27. Tuesday last arrived here

from St. Martin's, the brig Polly and Fanny, Capt. Tudor, by whom we had advice, that the privateer now Royal Hester, of this port, in company with a letter of Marque brig, had sent into Guadalupe, six northern vessels, which they retook from two French privateer sloops.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, Sept. 20.

"Were I to describe, in military phrases, the strength, situation, number, and, upon this occasion, uncommon bravery of the enemy, who needed to have nothing to fear from our number, (but our deficiency in that respect was sufficiently supplied by unanimity and courage) you would not be a little surprised at our undertaking, which I believe to have been the sole direction of providence; and to which the harmony among us hath greatly contributed, every man in his station discharging his duty. Our loss hath been inconsiderable, separate from our dear, courageous, yet mild Wolfe, whose fall added revenge to intrepidity. The regiment of Lascelles, Kennedy's and Wolfe's grenadiers, did wonders; yet the highlanders, if anything, exceeded them: when these took to their broad swords, my God! what a havock they made! they drove every thing before them, and walls would not resist their fury. — Those breechless bray fellows are an honour to their country. — I cannot do them justice in my description of them; but I have reason to believe that their bravery will meet with praise and approbation, the only reward (except half victuals and cloaths) that a highlander demands, being possessed naturally with a kind of martial honour.

"I cannot say what we shall next do, but we seem to put this place in a proper state of defence, for fear of insult. — For the particulars of the engagement, *surrender of the towns and loss on both sides*, I refer you to the packets by express, which I have no doubt will be joyful news to England. I am, &c. James Colerest."

The following paragraph is literally translated from the Dutch Gazette:

Paris, Oct. 12. The Court has just now received, by a small vessel arrived at Bourdeaux from North America, a confirmation of the news of a victory obtained in August last, by the Marquises de Vaudreuil and de Montcalm, over the English, who threatened to besiege Quebec. The greatest part of their fleet was cast away in a dreadful storm, in the river St. Lawrence. The French have taken five ships of the line, and made 1500 regular prisoners. This loss will disable the English from attempting any thing in those parts for a long time to come; and M. de Montcalm will improve this advantage by retaking the forts that have fallen into the enemy's hands. *A sapientia quanta voce negat, qua sit facti constantia nullus.*

The following is the substance of a private letter from Paris, dated Oct. 9.

"You know something of Marshal Belleillis's grand project to give a new form to the King's army, by making him proprietor of the soldiers, as is done in Germany. That minister is at present making a trial of this project. The intendants of all the provinces of the kingdom are charged to begin from the 1st inst. to recruit, each in his province, according to its extent. For example: The intendant of Hainault, who has only a battalion and a half of militia in his province, is to furnish, by the 1st of January next, 400 recruits, and the other intendants in proportion to the extent of their jurisdictions. By this new establishment, which it is hoped will succeed, the battalions of militia that are on foot will supply recruits only for the Grenadiers à l'oyal; and those for the grenadiers of France, and the inconvenience will be avoided of giving militia-men to the Captains of marching regiments: and the number of hands employed in agriculture will not be diminished; as the recruits raised by the intendants will be mostly idle fellows or journeymen mechanicks settled in the towns.

"We have nothing new from the coasts. Although the season be so far advanced, it is still confidently said that the embarkation will take place.

"The late *lit de justice* will support M. de Silhouette some time longer. Mean time money is extremely scarce."

By a private letter from Magdeburg, we learn, that they every moment expected the news of a battle between Prince Henry's army and that of Marshal Daun; the last courier from his Royal Highness mentioning, that they were then so near as to have perpetual skirmishes with the light armed troops.

Letters from the allied army say, that the French have already begun to undermine Giesen, and to

remove their magazines, which is looked upon as a prelude to their abandoning the place, notwithstanding the garrisons of the two French Marshals, who boasted of having there put an end to the race from Minden.

By a letter from the allied army of the 10th instant, we have advice, that Prince Ferdinand was installed a Knight of the Garter the week before with great solemnity; that the Marquis of Granby provided a very magnificent feast upon the occasion, at which Prince Ferdinand was present, and most of the principal officers; that his Highness had established four bridges on the river that separates the two armies, by which means he very often beat up the French quarters, and kept them in a continual alarm, and likewise that the flux and desertion increased in the French army.

Letters from Paris of the 12th instant import, that the officers are raising recruits for the army, with the utmost diligence; and as the nobility and gentry have, in consequence of the new taxes made a reform of their domestics, a great number of young fellows who have been discharged enter into the service.

Letters from Holland advise that the French court are apprehensive of an insurrection in Normandy; to prevent which, and their being assisted therein by the English, they had within a few days marched upwards of 10,000 troops into that quarter.

On the 10th inst. died at the English head-quarters at Rochain in Germany, Major Gen. Elliot. Then the English had encamped at that place 23 days in sight of the enemy.

Monday and Tuesday were entered at the Custom house, from Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, Nevis, and St. Kitt's, 20,000 hundred weight of sugar, besides a large quantity of Pimento and other goods.

We hear Brigadier Murray will command the garrison of Quebec, and Lord Colvill the ships destined to winter in North America.

We hear from Portsmouth, that an experiment is making of sheathing a ship, going a distant Southern voyage, with thin plates of copper,

We hear Capt. E. Cooke is arrived in town from the Leeward Islands. This gentleman, by particular desire of the principal inhabitants of the Island of St. Christopher's, raised 700 men, and was Commodore of eight sail of privateers; with which he went and took the islands of St. Bartholomew's and St. Martin's. St. Bartholomew's was a nest-hole for the French privateers, who greatly distressed the trade of the English islands. Capt. Cooke took in the harbour three sail of French Privateers: in the engagement the French governor, Mons. le Grove, was killed; Capt. Cooke shot thro' the arm with a piece of a bar of lead: and the work was desperate for three hours and an half. During the engagement one of the English privateers blew up, by which accident 20 men were killed and wounded.

Tuesday night died at General Abercrombie's in George-street, Hanover-square, in an advanced age, the widow of — Duff of Dipple, Esq.

Mr. Moratia, Master-Attendant, is sailed in the Well boat, with several pilots on board, in company with the Savage sloop, to sound the small channels along the shore from Beachy-head to Dover. *Daily Adv.*

Several bomb-ketches are ordered to join the squadron of Sir Edward Hawke directly.

A new man of war of 75 guns, built upon a larger plan than usual, will be shortly launched at Chatham.

His Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Hon. Capt. John Vaughan, of Sir John Mordaunt's regiment of dragoons, to be Major to Col. Burgoyne's black dragoons.

Gillingham, to be Lieutenant in the 5th reg. of foot, in the room of Lieut. James Smith, who resigns.

H. Harring, Gent. to be Ensign in the said reg. in the room of Ensign Gillingham, preferred.

Lieut. Dan. Rea, to be Quarter-master to the said regiment, in the room of Quarter-master Smith, who resigns.

John Conyngham, Esq; to be Captain in the Royal English Fusiliers, in the room of Capt. Drungole, deceased.

Alexander Murray, Esq; to be Captain-lieutenant in the said reg. in the room of Captain-lieutenant Conyngham.

— Matthews, Gent. to be Ensign in the 65th reg. in the room of Ensign Springthorpe, deceased.

The Hampshire man of war, stationed at Jamaica, has taken two small privateer sloops, one of which afterwards overset, in a squall of wind, off the west end of Hispaniola.



Advice was received on Tuesday, that Sir Edward Hawke and Sir Charles Hardy were returned to their station off Brest; and that M. Conflans was not failed, as was reported.

Dublin, Oct. 17. It is said, that there has been lately discovered, on an island called Inchmore, near Athlone, a very valuable gold mine, deemed as rich as any in the Indies.

Cork, Oct. 18. It is now uncertain what time the camp at Ballyphane will break up, there being blankets, &c. provided for a winter's encampment.

To the PRINTER, &c.

Hoc ultimum opus virtutis edens, in victoria casus.

SIR,

To the highest military merit undoubtedly belongs the highest applause. But setting aside the froth of panegyric—

Who formed the twentieth regiment of foot; exemplary in the field of Minden, only by practising what was familiar to them?

Who, at Rochfort, offered to make a good landing? Not asking how many were the French, but, Where are they?

Who, second then in command, was second to none in those laborious dangers which reduced Louisbourg?

Who wrote like Caesar from before Quebec?

Who, like Epaminondas, died in victory?

Who never gave his country cause of complaint, except by his death?

Who bequeathed Canada as a triumphant legacy? Proclaim—Twas WOLFE.

Some reasons why the intended invasion of England was projected, but not accomplished.

MADAM Pompadour still maintains her influence over the French King (though she has lost his personal affection, having long ago cloyed him) by constantly providing fresh beauties as he calls for them; and his Majesty, thus made averse to all business and application, suffers that artful woman to hold the reins of government, to the great discontent of his faithful subjects, whose murmurs never reach his ears but by the medium of Belleisle's sincerity and attachment to his person. Madam Pompadour's advisers are the Cardinal de Bernis and the Duke de Richelieu. Belleisle is supported against her by the King. Richelieu and Bernis have Contades and Montcalm: The former is supported by Belleisle, and the latter by his Majesty. Pompadour hates d'Erreys, but the true friends of France adore him. Belleisle hates Lally. Pompadour loves him. Belleisle is working the downfall of Conflans, by endeavouring to supplant him with Bompard; but Conflans is a courtier, and, as such the friend of Richelieu, who moves heaven and earth in his favour. De la Clue is a friend of Belleisle's, who covers his disgrace: he is hated by Richelieu and Bernis: Pompadour is indifferent; and the King is of no import.

The author further says, that Belleisle never warmly recommended an invasion, but to oblige the English to recall their forces: and that since the defeat of Contades, and the disaster befallen De la Clue's squadron, the invasion project was, by a junto of the ruling ministers of France, who met in Madam Pompadour's apartments, thought impracticable.

E D I N B U R G H.

By a private Letter from London we are informed, that certain advice is received, that M. Thurot's squadron is neither in Dunkirk nor Ostend, (as was believed by some people) nor has been seen by any of our cruisers, since it sailed on the 16th instant.

Wednesday morning about 10 o'clock, a fishing coble with 3 men in it, was overset about 2 leagues from Tynemouth-bar, by a grampus fish going under it; two of the men were taken up by a fishing coble that was near by, the other man was never seen again.

The same day, nine of the French prisoners, who deserted from Penrith, were taken up by 4 miners near Alton-moor, after an obstinate conflict, in which they had over-powered the miners, if a young man, about 15, had not come to their assistance, and struck up several of the Frenchmen's heels, which obliged them to surrender, and they were brought back again to Penrith.

We can assure the publick, that the report of an express having come with advice of M. Thurot and his squadron being seen off the West coast, is without all foundation.

This day the Right Honourable the Provost and Magistrates presented the freedom of this city to Commodore Boyes, Capt. Evans, Capt. Webb, Capt. Bethel, Capt. Knight, Capt. Angel, Capt. Preston, Capt. Payne, Capt. Keith, and Capt. Clef. Capt. Tinker had received the freedom on a former occasion.

If you'll insert the following lines you will oblige your constant reader:

WHEN mighty Thurot vow'd revenge again,
And stretch'd his hostile canvas o'er the main;
Enrag'd to see his country in disgrace,
Their coasts insulted, and despis'd their race.

Even Scotia's sons, so long supreme in fame!
Now learn to start, and tremble at his name!
But our great Pitty disdainful of his noise,
To fight this mighty man, he sent us Boys.

¶ In our Saturday's paper, in the first column of the last page, in the advertisement for the sale of the lands of Urrel, for the lands to be set up at £350/- read 3350/-

High Water at Leith.

Moon's Age. Moon Sets. Morn. Even.

Wednesday 11 Moon 26 9 56 10 25

Thursday 12 1876 57 10 54 11 23

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THAT the FARMS of FOULDEN, WEST-MAINS and WHITECORNLEES, in the parish of Foulden, about five miles from Berwick, presently possessed by James Murray, consisting of six hundred and forty-eight acres of good land, are to be let in tack for such a term of years, as shall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday next. A great part of the lands are already well improved, there being abundance of maize thereon, and near lime. Any inclining to possess the said farms, may apply to the Honourable George Baillie of Jerviswood at Mellerstane.— John Richardson in Blackadderbank will show the grounds to any person who shall desire it.

To be LET, AT WHITSUNDAY first, for a term of 1 year.

The MAINS of ECCLES, in the Shire of Berwick, belonging to Sir John Paterson, consisting of about four hundred Scots acres of good land, all inclosed and divided with hedges and ditches, with a new farm house of six rooms, and large barns and lofts for corn, with many office-houses and other conveniences. For further particulars, enquire for Mr. Edmond Dow, in the town of Eccles, who will show the grounds, &c.

To be SOLD, and entered to immediately, THAT large and convenient HOUSE in LEITH, lately belonging to Lord Balmerino, and last to the deceased Lady Baird; newly and neatly fitted up, consisting of fourteen Fire Rooms, and eight Closets, some of them with Vents, besides Kitchen, Litter-meat Room, and Larder, eight Cellars, and sundry other Conveniences, for accommodating a large Family a Coach-house, Stable for six Horses, Hay Loft, two Draw-wells, with a Garden of about an Acre of Extent, regularly laid out with Taste, and flowering Shrubs, and Fruit Trees. Every Thing else belonging to the Premises will be found in good Order.

The Conditions of Sale, and Titles, are to be seen in the Hands of John Mackenzie, Writer to the Signet, who has Powers to commute and conclude with Purchasers.

WHEREAS, by an act of parliament, past in the 29th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, an act for granting to his Majesty a duty upon licences for retailing beer, ale, and other exciseable liquors, &c. It is enacted; That no person shall keep any ale-house, tippling-house, or victualing-house, or sell, ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail, without being licensed thereunto, according to the directions of the said act, and it is hereby further enacted, that the Justices of the peace in each shire, and stewartry in Scotland, shall have full power and authority, and they are thereby empowered and required annually to assemble and meet together in their respective shires and stewartries, on the first day of November next lawful day thereafter, and at such annual meeting to admit, allow, and license for the year then ensuing, such, and so many petitions as the major part of the Justices there assembled shall think meet and convenient, to keep ale-houses, tippling-houses and victualing-houses, or to sell ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors, by retail, within such respective shire or stewartry. These are therefore intimating to all concerned, that the Justices of the Peace of the shire of Edinburgh, are to meet upon Friday the second day of November next at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Session-house, Edinburgh; then and there to issue licences for retailing ale, beer, &c. for the

year then ensuing, and all such persons as intend to sell ale, beer, and other exciseable liquors by retail, for the time foreaid, within the said shire of Edinburgh, are required then and there to apply for such licences.

London, Sept. 18. 1759.

This Day is published,

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription, in weekly numbers, (Illustrated with a large number of COPPER PLATES, more elegantly engraved than any yet offered to the publick)

Dr. DODDRIDGE'S FAMILY EXPOSITOR

A PARAPHRASE and VERSION

OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT

With Notes and a Practical Improvement of each Section.

The following is an extract of a letter to Dr. Doddridge, from the late Gilbert West, Esq; the celebrated author of the "Observations on the history and evidences of the resurrection," soon after he had received the first part of the Family Expositor.

"Reverend Sir,

"Since my last, I have advanced pretty far in your Family Expositor, some portion of which I read every day, and intend to read it on Sunday evenings to my Family. After this I need not tell you, that I admire it exceedingly, as do also some very worthy clergymen in my neighbourhood. The translation, as far as I can judge by my memory, for I have not compared it with the original, is very exact and faithful; the notes pertinent and judicious; and the paraphrase, by connecting and reducing into their proper order and arrangement, the scattered and dislocated parts, like a Catoptric Speculum, represent, in its true symmetry and proportion, a beautiful figure, which in its original draught is wont to appear confused and distorted to an unskillful and superficial eye. The improvements too are apposite, instructive, and full of a genuine spirit of candour, piety, and a truly Christian fervour. In short the Family Expositor is a great and useful work, which will speak of you, and for you, through the transitory ages of this world, and the endless ages of the next. May God give you grace, health and vigour to complete it. If the remaining three volumes are to be published by subscription, I desire my name may appear in the list of those who, either out of regard to the author, or esteem for the former part of so admirable a performance, shall think fit to bear a publick testimony to both, which I should be glad to do upon all occasions. I am, &c. &c. &c.

GILBERT WEST."

CONDITIONS.

- I. That this work will be elegantly printed in quarto on a new letter, and good paper.
- II. That it will be comprised in about 140 numbers.
- III. That a number of this work, containing twenty-four pages of the Expositor, shall be delivered weekly, at the price of six pence.
- IV. That all the Copper-plates, (the engraving of which cost above one thousand pounds) shall be given gratis in the course of the publication.
- V. That Number I. shall be published on Saturday the 3d of November next, and the work be continued without interruption.

Subscriptions are taken in by James Rivington and James Fletcher, at the Oxford-theatre; and H. Payne, at Dryden's-Head, in Pater-noster Row, London: As also,

By William Gibb, first shop above the head of Warriston's close, where specimens of the Copper-plates may be seen; also, by J. Paton, A. Kincaid and J. Bell, J. Aiken, J. Treill, G. Hamilton and J. Balfour, W. Sands, W. Millar, G. Crawford, W. Gordon, A. Donaldson, J. Brown, L. Hunter, C. Wright, R. Fleming, Mrs. Yair, W. Gray, J. Wood, W. Peter, E. and J. Robertson, Edinburgh; J. Reid, Leith; A. Stalker, J. Gilmour, Melfs Foulis, R. Urie, J. Orr, J. Knox, and D. Hume, Glasgow; Mr. Melrose, Kilmarnock; W. Mein and J. Grierson, Dumfries; A. Thomson, F. Douglas, and R. Farquhar, Aberdeen; J. Stark, J. More, T. Glats, and H. Galbreath, Dundee; J. Higgin, Kirkcaldy; T. Paton and Mr. Banks, Stirling; R. Morrison and J. Bisset, Perth; W. Sharpe and Mr. Murray in Inverness; and by all the other Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland.

* Any country booksellers may be supplied with Proposals, by applying to the said William Gibb, first shop above the head of Warriston's close.

THAT upon Friday the ninth day of November next, betwixt the hours of ten and eleven forenoon, there is to be set, for a term of years, by publick roup, at the Inn in the town of Maxton,

The Lands of PLEWLANDS, consisting of one hundred and sixty-three acres of arable land, lying in the parish of Maxton, and the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh, presently possessed by Maedougal Tenant there. The articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of Francis Pringle, Clerk to the Signet, who has power to make a private bargain.

TO be SOLD, at BALMERINO in FIFE, a considerable Quantity of

Full grown wholesome **TIMBER**, consisting of ASH, ELM, BEECH, and PLANE, belonging to the Earl of Moray. Purchasers may communicate either with James Maule, his Lordship's factor at Donibristle, or with William Stark at Balmerino, who will show the wood.—This wood lies close by the harbour of Balmerino, where it may be conveniently ship'd.

STAMP-OFFICE, Edinburgh, 18th October, 1759.

WHEREAS, by an act of parliament, past in the 29th year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for granting to his Majesty a DUTY upon LICENCES for RETAILING BEER, ALE, and other EXCISEABLE LIQUORS, &c. It is enacted, that from and after the feast of Easter, 1756, there shall be, throughout the kingdom of Great Britain, railed, levied, collected, and paid to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, a duty of TWENTY SHILLINGS for every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be engrossed, written, or printed, any licence for selling ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail.

And it is further enacted; That every person in that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, who shall keep an ale-house, tippling-house, or victualling-house, or shall sell ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail, without being licensed thereunto, according to the directions of the said act, and shall be thereof convicted, within one month after such offence committed by any two Justices of the peace of the shire or stewartry, or by any two Magistrates in any royal burgh, where such offender shall reside or be licensed, every such offender shall forfeit and pay, for the first offence, the sum of five shillings; for the second offence the sum of ten shillings, and for the third offence the sum of twenty shillings, and shall, after the said third offence, be incapable of keeping an ale-house, tippling-house, or victualling-house, or of selling ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail, by virtue of any licence granted before such conviction, or of having any licence for such purpose, thereafter, and if any such offender, shall continue to commit any of the forfoide offences, then such offender shall, for every offence subsequent to his third conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings: all which respective penalties and forfeitures may be levied by distreis and sale of the goods and chattels of every such offender (rendering to him or her the over plus, after the charges of the said distreis and sale are deducted) by warrant signed by the Justices of Magistrates respectively, who do convict such offender, which said penalties shall be paid and applied, one half thereof to the informer, and the other half thereof to the poor of the parish, where such offence shall be committed, and such conviction signed.

And whereas sundry persons have presumed, notwithstanding the laid act, to keep tippling-houses and victualling-houses, and to sell ale, beer, and other exciseable liquors by retail, without being possessed of a licence from the Justices of the peace of the shire, or Magistrates of the royal burghs, within which such persons do respectively reside. This, therefore, is to certify all concerned, that the Commissioners of his Majesty's Stamp-duty, have given orders to prosecute every offender, for the penalties of the laid act, with the utmost rigour: and every person giving information that, upon recovering the penalties, not only receive the moiety of the same, but also, if they desire it, have their names concealed, and they may apply to the Solicitor of the stamp-duties at his office in Edinburgh, or to the Sub-solicitors throughout Scotland.

JOHN YOUNG, Solicitor.

**For CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina,
To SAIL the END of OCTOBER from BORROWSTOWNNESS,**



THE Ship INDUSTRY of Borrowstounness, upwards of two hundred tons, (mounting six carriage guns, and a remarkable fast sailer) now ready to take in goods. Any intending to ship goods, or take passage by her, will please apply to John and Robert Cowan, Merchants there, who will also give proper encouragement to trademen chusing to come under indentures to live at Charlestown.

N. B. Any gentlemen in Leith or Edinburgh, who have goods to send on freight, will have them brought from Leith to the ship, freight-free.

In the court of King's Bench at Westminster, on the 30th of January 1756, judgment was given (true copies of which any gentleman may see, at Mr. Robert Fleming's in Edinburgh, and at Mr. Andrew Stalker's Glasgow) in favour of CLUER DICEY and COMPANY, of Bow Church Yard, London, original proprietors of

Dr. BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS, Against Thomas Jackson, who originally was a Clog or Patten-maker, for women's shoes, in Cravon-buildings, Wychstreet, near the New Church in the Strand; also at Guildhall, Joseph Russel, T. Rendal, and T. Clark, all of London, were found guilty, &c. for counterfeiting the said drops, and some of the cures, as under, (and actions are preparing against some druggists for the like practices) which had been performed only by C. Dicey and Company's drops, &c.

The following is the copy of an oath (taken before Sir William Bellers, Lord Mayor of London, published at the request of the deponents, to inform the publick of the virtues of Dr. Bateman's pectoral drops, sealed as in the margin.

JOSEPH BRAND, of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, Waterman, maketh oath, that about the beginning of December, he, this deponent, was taken with a shivering in all his limbs, accompanied with a cough, at the same time complaining of an oppression, or something like a lump at the pit of his stomach, with a violent pain in his side. His case being very uncommon, this deponent was advised to make use of the bagnio, which he did, and took large quantities of physical doses, prescribed him by some of the most eminent Physicians and Apothecaries in London, but all proved ineffectual to remove the cause, or to give him any lasting relief: sometimes indeed he brought up some pieces of skin and blood, which gave him a few minutes ease, but his pain soon returned with the utmost violence. Thus he continued till he was brought to death's door, and given over as incurable, still vomiting, coughing, straining, and spitting of blood. At last, by advice, he took some of Dr. Bateman's pectoral Drops, which had the happy effect; the first bottle he took (at three doses) made him rest in the night, and eased his cough; the second gave him the same relief; and having taken a dose of the third bottle, he brought up a large bag of blood and corruption, to the quantity of three pints; immediately upon which his pains vanished, his cough ceased, he recovered space, and now (though upwards of thirty years since) is in as good a state of health as ever he was in his life. His distemper was then found to be an impotlhumne in his stomach, occasioned by overstraining himself by carrying heavy burdens, &c.

WILLIAM HEWET, Esq; of Dunton Bassett in Leicester shire, has testified, that being under an ill habit of body with the gout and rheumatism, and finding but small relief from the advice of able physicians, applied himself to take these drops, and received such satisfaction therein, that he declared he found immediate ease, and proved it to be the only disturber of those chronick and torturing distempers he had been so much afflicted with.—**Mr. GEORGE MOORE**, of the same town declared, that not any thing he could take from the best advice, gave him the ease and satisfaction he continually found by the use of those drops, in the gout, which before frequently took wholly the use of his limbs from him.—**GEORGE PYTHER**, of

Maple-Dutham in Oxfordshire, had by his long illness in the rheumatism, entirely lost the use of his limbs, and was, when nothing else would affect him, perfectly recovered. The case was so great and well known, and so suddenly effected, that it was attested by many of the neighbouring gentlemen, and desired to be published for the general good.—**Mr. JOHN BURT** of Warwick, was bedridden for a long time, and cured by those drops; after all other applications, at a large expence, failed.—**Mr. RICHARD BALL**, Feit-monger at Northampton, being under great and violent pains in his hips, back, joints, kidneys, and stomach, reduced to a mere skeleton, and kept his bed upwards of twenty weeks at once, nor out of his room for three quarters of a year, in which time he often exptstled, that tho' feeling lead, &c. had been poured in him, he could not have been in greater agonies and pain: and that he had spent upwards of £10. for relief, but he could never find it till he took these drops; a few bottles of which restored him to perfect health.—**GREGORY CRIPWELL**, of Bunny, near Nottingham (with many others in that neighbourhood) by the advice of Sir Thomas Parkines, Bart. have been happily freed from rheumatic disorders as well as divers other eviles, as the stone, gravel, chalck, fevers, asthma, &c.—**Mr. JOHN CHAFFER** of little Catworth in Huntingdonshire, had been troubled for upwards of fourteen years wth so violent a stoppage in his stomach after meals, that he could hardly fetch breath sufficient to keep life within him; his hands and face frequently so contracted, and all over so full of agonies and pains, that all that knew him concluded every meal his last, nor could he, though at a great expence, get any thing to give him relief, until the taking these drops, and was by four bottles perfectly restored to health.

And these drops have cured many thousands affected with the present raging ague and fevers: In any such cases, these valuable drops never fail giving the desired relief.

The BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS, which cured Joseph Brand, and all the above persons, were prepared and sold by CLUER DICEY and COMPANY, at the original warehouse in Bow church Yard, London: and by their appointment, &c. told by P. Husband, A. Yule and company, W. Mien, and Mrs. Yair, Edinburgh; but not at J. Milligan's, nor W. Duncan's in the Fleshmarket, Edinburgh; nor Mr. Banks in Stirling; nor J. Knox, nor R. Macnair in Glasgow; they all having sold Jackon's counterfeit drops. W. Stalker in Glasgow; Messrs. Clerk and Newall (and no other) in Dumfries; Law and Paton in Montrose; J. Smith and son in Brechin; R. Guthrie in Dundee; H. Archbold in Berwick; T. Walker in Kelso; T. Carverhill in Jedburgh; W. Hodgson in Carlisle; R. Pearson Merchant in Whitehaven; and at least one reputable trader in cities and chief towns in Great Britain and Ireland, in America, and most parts of Europe, at one shilling a bottle, three doles. After taking it keep warm twenty-four hours.

Where may be had, by Authority of his MAJESTY's Royal Patents, Dr. Bateman's pectoral Drops, famous for curing Colds, &c. (for counterfeiting which, Randell, Russell, Jackson, and Clark, were found guilty, and paid considerable Costs.) 1 s. Dr. Fraunce's Female Strengthening Elixir, 1 s. 6 d. the Bottle.

Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, 40 in a Box for 1 s. Baron Schwanberg's Liquid Shell, being a safe and sure Dissolvent of the Stone and Gravel, gives immediate Relief in the Strangury, Wind-chalck, Disorders in the Stomach and Bowels of Infants, preferable to any Cordial, 1 s. 6 d. the Bottle. The true Daffey's Elixir, at 1 s. 3 d. per Bottle. Bettom's true genuine British Oil, for Wounds, Bruises, Ulcers, &c. 1 s. 6 d. Bettom's refined Oil to take inwardly for Consumptions, &c. 1 s. 6 d. Dr. Bateman's golden and plain Spirits of Scurvy Grafs, 1 s.

Dr. Stoughton's great Stomachick Elixir, 1 s. Chase's Balsamic Pills for the Asthma's, &c. 2 s. Boflock's Elixir, and Squire's Grand Elixir, 1 s. 3 d. the Bottle.

Dr. Anderson's, or the true Scots Pills, 1 s. the Box. The S-a-men's Balsam, 1 s. 6 d. True Eau de Luce, 3 s. the large, and 1 s. 6 d. the small Bottle. Right Hungary, and fine double-distilled Lavender Waters, &c.

Observe that the Names DICEY and OKELL (as above) be in all the Direction Bills.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by WALTER RUDDIMAN and COMPANY, and sold at their Printing-house in the Parliament-close; where Advertisements and Subscriptions are taken in.